

ERASE METHOD OF SPLIT GATE FLASH MEMORY REFERENCE CELLS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

The invention generally relates to a method used in semiconductor memory manufacturing and, more particularly, to a method of erasing memory reference cells in a split gate flash electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) in the fabrication of integrated circuits (ICs).

(2) Description of Prior Art

Electrically erasable EEPROMs often referred to as "Flash" EEPROM, have emerged as an important non-volatile memory. Having the same cell density as standard EPROMs, they have the advantage over EPROMs that they need not be exposed to ultraviolet (UV) light to be erased. This is also an advantage in that standard IC packages can be used for these devices whereas standard EPROMs require a special package allowing the IC die to be exposed to UV light.

In a standard Flash EEPROM, a plurality of flash memory cells are arranged in an array of rows and columns. Refer now to Fig. 1 showing a typical flash memory cell device. Each cell 10 is composed of a p-type substrate 12 and separate n-type source 14 and drain 16 regions formed on the substrate 12. A p-type channel region 18 in the substrate 12 separates the source 14 and drain 16. A

floating gate 20, electrically isolated from and positioned over the channel region 18, is separated from the substrate 12 by a thin dielectric layer 22. A control gate 24 is separated from the floating gate 20 by a second dielectric layer 26.

To program the flash EEPROM cell, the drain and control gate are raised to voltages above the voltage applied to the source region. For example, the drain voltage (V_D) and control gate voltage (V_{CG}) are set to 5.5V and 9V above the source voltage, respectively. This produces hot electrons, which are transferred across the thin dielectric layer, trapping them on the floating gate. The control gate voltage threshold is the minimum voltage that must be applied to the control gate in order to affect conduction between the source and drain. This injection of hot electrons has the effect of raising the control gate threshold by about two to four volts.

To erase a flash EEPROM cell, the source voltage (V_S) is set to a positive voltage and the control gate voltage (V_{CG}) is set to a negative voltage (e.g. 5V and -8V, respectively) while the drain floats. An electric field forms between the source and floating gate thereby removing the negative charge on the floating gate by Fowler-Nordheim tunneling.

In order to determine the programming state of a cell, the magnitude of the cell read current is measured. This is accomplished as shown in Fig. 2. A reference current source 40 set to approximately 25uA is connected to ground potential. The memory cell 42 being examined is connected with the drain wired to a fixed positive voltage between about 1 to 2 volts, for example. The source of the memory cell 42 is connected to the ungrounded terminal of the current source 40.

The control gate voltage (V_{CG}) is set to approximately 5V. Under these read conditions, an unprogrammed memory cell 42 (storing a logic 1) will have a drain current equal to that of the reference current source 40 and the output (cell source voltage) will be slightly less than the voltage applied to the drain (logic 1). A programmed memory cell (logic 0), having a higher threshold voltage, will conduct only leakage currents. This results in the output (cell source voltage) being very close to ground potential (logic 0). Older memory technologies compared the memory cell current against a fixed current source. Because the current source circuitry differed from the memory cell circuitry, the current characteristics of the two limited the tolerance for variations in manufacturing process. More recent technologies and the memory circuit of the present invention use a "reference cell" identical to the standard memory cell to form the current source. This reference cell has been erased under the same conditions as a memory cell. Since the memory and reference cells are identical in geometry, their current characteristics will track regardless of manufacturing process variations. By comparing the memory cell current with the reference cell current, determination of the cell condition is simply achieved as described above.

In order to maintain the proper state for the reference cells, they must be periodically erased. A simple method would require that the user initiate a command to erase the reference cells; however this would require additional external circuitry and complexity to use the memory circuit. Another method would be to erase the reference cells simultaneously with each memory cell erasure. This, however, could cause high voltage overstressing resulting in damage to the decoder circuitry. Most flash EEPROM manufacturers erase the reference cells during a mass erase (when the entire

array is erased). This results in high voltage stress equal to (in the case of mass erase) or less than (in the case of page erase) that of the normal memory array.

Other approaches related to improving Flash EEPROMs exist. U.S. Patent 6,122,198 to Haddad et al. teaches a method for guaranteeing that an erased cell threshold voltage in a two-bit per cell Flash EEPROM falls within prescribed limits. This is accomplished by testing for both over and under erase conditions until all cells pass satisfactorily. U.S. Patent 5,675,537 to Bill et al. teaches a method where overerasure of memory cells in a Flash EPROM is prevented by halting erasure once a prescribed cell threshold is reached. U.S. Patent 5,801,985 to Roohparvar et al. teaches a method where non-volatile memory is used to set memory system parameters such as threshold, word length, and addressing scheme. U.S. Patent 6,073,204 to Lakhani et al. teaches a method using a single memory controller connected to several memory devices using common bus architecture to optimize memory performance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A principal object of the present invention is to provide a method that erases the reference cells in a Flash EEPROM memory.

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Another object of the present invention is to provide a method that erases the reference cells in a Flash EEPROM memory upon application of power to the memory device without requiring the application of external signals, thereby reducing the high voltage stress on the reference cell decoder circuitry.

These objects are achieved by using a method where a pulse is generated upon application of power to the Flash EEPROM memory that initiates the erasure of each of the reference cells.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this description, there is shown:

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates in cross-sectional representation a typical Flash EEPROM memory cell.

Fig. 2 schematically illustrates the method of determining the memory cell logic state in a typical Flash EEPROM memory.

Fig. 3 illustrates a block diagram representation of the method of erasing the reference cells of the present invention.

Fig. 4 schematically illustrates one embodiment of the power on reset circuit of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Refer now to Fig. 3, depicting in block diagram the method of the present invention. A memory cell array 50 is provided with a memory cell word line decoder 52. A reference cell array 54 is also provided with a corresponding reference cell word line decoder 56. A control logic block 58 facilitates programming and reading of data to or from the memory cell array 50. A high voltage

circuit block 60 controls the gate voltage applied to either program or erase a memory cell. An important point of the present invention is the power-on-reset (POR) block 62. This provides a momentary pulse that initiates erasure of the reference cells in the reference cell array 54 whenever power is applied to the flash EEPROM. This ensures the proper determination of logic state in the memory cell array and, by minimizing the number of erasures to the reference cells 54, reduces the high voltage stress on the reference cell array 54 and decoder 56. The erasure is performed automatically and requires no additional circuit complexity.

Refer now more particularly to Fig. 4, showing one embodiment of the POR circuit 62 of the present invention. When power is applied to the circuit and V_{DD} rises from 0V, node N2 will initially be held low (logic 0) by MOSFET 82 functioning as a capacitor. MOSFET capacitor 82 charges through MOSFET 83 functioning as a resistor. The rise time of node N2 is a function of MOSFET capacitor 82 and MOSFET resistor 83. Node N2 is applied to an odd plurality of inverters 86 (three inverters are shown). Thus, the output of the circuit, POR, is initially high (logic 1). The output, POR, is applied to the gate of MOSFET 84. When POR is high, MOSFET 84 is on allowing current to flow through resistors 90 and 92. Node N3 will be pulled high, thereby turning MOSFET 81 on and pulling node N1 low. A second MOSFET capacitor 89 is attached to N1, thereby slowing the voltage transitions on N1. Node N1 is applied to the input of inverter 87. The output of inverter 87 is connected to node N2, and to a second inverter 88 that has its output tied back to N1. Thus the two inverters 87 and 88 form a latch circuit that will maintain the voltage on N2 after the initial charging of MOSFET capacitor 82. When N1 is low, the output of inverter 87 will pull N2 high. When N2 voltage reaches a threshold, N1 will be held low through inverter 88 and POR will be

driven low through the odd plurality of inverters 86. Once POR is low, MOSFETs 84 and 81 will be off and the latch formed by inverters 87 and 88 will keep nodes N1 and N2 low and high, respectively and keeping POR low. When V_{DD} is removed from the circuit, MOSFET capacitor 82 will be quickly discharged through MOSFET resistor 83. Each time V_{DD} is applied a high POR pulse with duration of between about 0.1 and 10 mS is generated. This pulse is used to initiate the erasure of the reference cells. Since this pulse only occurs when power is applied to the integrated circuit, there is limited high voltage stress on the reference cell array and decoder.

These objects of the present invention are thus achieved using a method where a pulse generated by the power-up-reset circuit upon application of power to the flash EEPROM memory initiates the erasure of each of the reference cells. This ensures the proper determination of logic state in the memory cell array and, by minimizing the number of erasures to the reference cells, reduces the high voltage stress on the reference cell array and decoder. Since this erasure is performed automatically, it has the benefit of needing no additional circuit complexity in the application where the flash EEPROM is used.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is: